THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for the rehabilitation of Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. lies with the Government of Tripura. The Government of Tri pura have not yet formulated a technically feasible & economically viable package for the revival of Tripura Jute Mills, that bears the concurrence of all parties concerned and could be taken up for implementation. The Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction would be the ap-proriate agency to determine and enforce the measures necessary for the revitalisation of Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. under the provision of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1987.

Stoppage of JCTS operation in Tripura

432. SHRI ASHIS SEN : Will the Minis ter of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India (JCI) has stopped its operation in Tripura ; and

(b) if not, what is the performance of the JCI in Tripura during the last jute session, both in quantity and money-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Jute Corporation of India, in association with its cooperative agents procured 28,548 quintals of raw jnte valued at about Rs. 90;00 lakhs from Tripura during the 1991-92 Jute Season.

वस्त्र उद्योग के बेरोजगार कर्मचारी

433. **श्री लक्ष्मीराम अग्रवाल :** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वस्त्र उद्योग के कें कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और क्या इसके लिए 1985 की वस्त्र नीति जिम्मेदार है ;

(ख) क्या वस्त्र एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी आयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार विवादास्पद जिलों का अधिग्रहण करने का विचार रखती है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) वस्त्र उद्योग में कुल रोजगार बढ़ रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

434. *[Transferred to the* 17*th July,* 1992]

Privatisation of Profitable N.T.C. Subsidlurlt

435. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA.
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to privatise the profitable National Textile Corporation subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details in this regard

(c) whether to acquire financial assistance from I.F.C. Government propose to handover National Textile Corporation subsidiaries in private hands ;

(d) if so, the terms and conditions under which National Textiles Corporation proposes to get loans ; and

(e) the reasons for privatising only profitable National Textile Corporation
subsidiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No decision has, so far, been taken to privatise the profitable NTC Subsidiaries. (b) to (e) Do not arise.

Revival Plan by NIMC.

436. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Jute,.Manufacture's Corporation has submitted a detailed revival plan to Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whethjer Government have since ascertained the cause of. losses in the NJMC;

(d) if to, the details thereof;

(e) whether to revive the NJMC Government propose to formulate any concrete steps; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK OEHLOT): (a) to (f) NJMC has submitted a detailed action plan for its revival which includes modernisation lo increase its productivity and efficiency optimisation of product mix in favour of value added products for the export market and implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to rationalise surplus labour.

The major reasons for losses in NJMC include obsolete machinery surplus work force, high prices of raw jute, interest burden on back-log of losses etc.

Government is willing to consider various feasiable alternatives for the revival of NIMC.

437. *[Transferred to the 16th July,* 1992]

Non-Competitivenew of Indian Textiles in Comparison to other Asiatic Countries

438 SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our textiles exports are not competitive enough against certain Asiatic countries exported textiles •

(b) whether it is a fact that our synthetic textiles exports are much more costly due to high input cost; if so, what are the remedial measures adopted; and

(c) whether Indian textiles are facing any discrimination in developed countries regarding purchase of Textiles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Competitiveness depends on a variety of factor* and it varies from pr«duct tp^product. There has been a significant increase in India's Textile exports in recent years which indicates that indian Textile goods are generally competitive in the international markets. However, it is a fact that some Asian countries are supplying Textile items at prices lower than Indian export prices.

(b) The facility of duty free imports of raw materials for export production is allowed in respect of all textile products, including synthetic textiles under the Advance Licence Scheme. This scheme is being utilised by synthetic textile exporters for procuring raw materials at international prices for export production.

(c) Export of certain categories of textile products from developing countries, including India, are subject to quantitative restrictions in some of the developed countries. However no discrimination specifically against Indian textile goods by developed countries has come to the Government's notice.

Scheme for Revival of Textile Industry under NTC

439. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR B1RLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the revival of textile industry under the National Textile Corporation has since been finalised ;

(b) whether the said scheme is awaiting approval from Government;

(c) if so, the details of the revival scheme; and

(d) by when it is likely to be approved and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d) Government have considered the 'Turn Around Strategy' of NTC which involves its restructuring, amalgamation, modernisation, labour rationalisation etc, but have not taken any decision on it so far.